

WILSON URGES A WORLD PEACE ALLIANCE WITH AMERICA AS PARTNER

President Advocates a Departure From Old Policy

of Aloofness.

SPEECH REGARDED AS MEDIATION "FEELER"

He Indicates Steps People Want if the Chance Comes

**FREEDOM OF SEAS
IS INSISTED UPON**

Also Guarantees for the
Sovereignty of Small

Nations.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—President Wil-

son in a speech to-night before the League to Enforce Peace outlined in general terms the basis on which the United States would undertake to suggest or initiate a movement for peace in Europe.

Coming from the man to whom the entire world has begun to turn for the first definite step in the interest of peace, the President's address made a profound impression on his audience. Although Mr.

Wilson did not express a willingness at this time to renew his offers of mediation to the Powers at war, his address is generally believed to have been prepared with a view to its effect in European capitals.

The most important part of the address appeared in the closing paragraphs. Amid an intense interest on the part of his hearers the President sketched a

American Attitude.

In the first place, he said, the United States would have no concern about the terms which the belligerents might agree upon for a settlement of their immediate interests. Having no part itself in the war, he said, the United States has no material stake to satisfy. The only

In the second place, the President said much with what was regarded by his audience as a direct reference to the controversy which has been characterizing the

which have developed between this country and the belligerents in the submarine and blockade issues, the United States will want to see created a universal association among the nations of the world to keep inviolate the principle of the freedom of the seas.

Furthermore, he declared, the United States would want to see such an association created "to prevent any war begun either contrary to treaty covenants or without warning and full submission of the causes to the opinion of the world—a virtual guarantee of ter-

"But I did not come here, let me repeat, to discuss that programme," added the President in his concluding remarks. "I came here only to avow a creed and give expression to the confidence I feel

that the world is even now upon the eve of a great consummation, when some common force will be brought into existence which shall safeguard right as the first and most fundamental interest of all peoples and all governments when coercion shall be summoned to

to the service of political ambition or selfish hostility but to the service of a common order, a common justice and a common peace. God grant that the dawn of that day of frank dealing and of settled peace, concord and cooperation may be near at hand."

A Change of Policy.

Marking as it does a radical change in the traditional policy of aloofness which the United States has adopted toward the nations of Europe in respect to international relations, the new

to "entraining alliances," his proposal that the United States should be a partner in this projected league of nations was interpreted by his hearers to mean that the United States would stand ready for the future to throw all its weight of its force, physical as well as

That the speech will create widespread discussion in the European war capitals is regarded as certain in view of the recent utterances of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg of Germany.

The speech in full was as follows:
"When the invitation to be here to night came to me I was glad to accept it—not because it offered me an oppo-

tunity to discuss the programme of the league, that you will, I am sure, not expect of me—but because the desire of the whole world now turns eagerly more and more eagerly, toward the hope of peace, and there is just reason why we should take our part in counsel upon

this great theme. It is right that
 as spokesman of our Government, should
 attempt to give expression to what I be-
 lieve to be the thought and purpose
 the people of the United States in this
 vital matter.
 "This great war that broke so sud-

which has swept within its flame
that as a part of the civilized world
affected us very profoundly, and we are
not only at liberty, it is perhaps
duty, to speak very frankly of it and
the great interests of civilization which

"With its causes and its objects we are not concerned. The obscure fountain from which its stupendous flood has burst forth we are not interested to search for or explore. But so great a flood, spread far and wide to every

er- quarter of the globe, has of necessi
M. engulfed many a fair province of rig
